THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE In published every morning at No. 160 Nassementeet, (opposite the City Hall,) New-York, and delivered to City subscribers for NINE CENTS per week-single-copies Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, \$400 per anome, in advance, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid. Subscriptions there for Six Months.

Terms of Advertising For each Advertisement of

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper, for the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the VOL. II. NO. 167.

appeals of the suffering for relief, has been answered .-

brought before the world to substamiate beyond doubt the

The following cure of an inveterate case of Scrofula

submitted to the careful consideration of a discerning pub

lic, and its truth vouched for from such a source as cannot

be called in question. It may well be said, "Truth is

a disease, I preferred to risk my life rather than submit to

which is that of a shoemaker,, almost as well as at any pe

With lasting gratitude, I shall ever remain yours, most ratefully.

GEORGE DULAY, 114 Willet-st.

The facts as above stated are strictly true, he having ap-plied to me for a letter of recommendation to Messrs. Sands

and the cure came strictly under my personal observation.

Sew-York, August 23, 1842.

Gentlemen.—A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dum with agony—the only voice that came from my lips the voice of grenning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

others slept in the still hopes of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever triumed

held out to furn; I the mought twould swallow up the again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myselfto a strong current of air while over-heated which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My com-plaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a

physician; but I soon began to grow worse, and a physi-cian was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsapa-

rilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continu

ed using for several months without intermission. Soon af-ter taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influ-

ter taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg accompanied with intense burning heat, which keptswelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing painstermed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing up at every point. The muscles of my legs seemed tied in

from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point. The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a hone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a nightsince the early part of December last; the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day p2lowed up in a chair, and the eraption had also fearfully increased. My face was compietely covered with an extending sore. Thad how shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly protruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protractest illness we had become much reduced in circumstances. A short time

had become much reduced in circumstances. A short time

ince while looking in the papers, I chanced to see you since while looking to the paper of the Sarsaparilia advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Sarsaparilia advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use.

Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made like a

Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not sleep like this before for months. By the time I had used one battle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be carred. No; this could not be. I dured not helieve it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and

bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and in-1 a lew days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, wa

almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before my God upon His sacred well.

Word, that all might believe this statement for it is true

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement

Pastor of the Methodist Episcapal Church, Duane-st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required)

corner Church and Leonard-sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,

ISAAC I COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin-st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,

Two weeks from the day I took the first do

Alderman of the 11th Ward of the city of New-York.

NEW. YORK, August 23, 1842.

rratefully.

September 16, 1842.

Truth.

stranger than Fiction."

S. REDFIELD, Bookseller and Stationer, Clinton Hail, corner of Nassau and Beekman-grets, has constantly for sale an assortment of Theological, Casseal and Miscellaneous, and Schoolbooks and Station-

ery at the lowest cash prices. WANTED-An active colored Girl, about 12 or 13 years old—must come well recom-nded. Apply, between the hours of ten and twelve, at 10hn-d. 021 31

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN with one A child, are desirous of meeting with a respectable amily who could accommodate them with a room and bases turnished or not, or with one room and board, for the anter, where the lady might be considered more a companion than a boarder. Address H. BRADLEY, Park Post office, stating location and terms.

A PARTNER WANTED .- Wanted, A an active Partner in a store, or the milling business, or at a sistant in business, in a thriving manufacturing upon. Great advantages will be given to one who can mish some capital. Address A. B. C., (postage paid.) freaton, New-Jersey, when the necessary particulars will segiven.

CINGER WANTED-A Lady compebert salary will be given respectable references will be required. Letter addressed (post paid) to Mr. SMITHSON, at this office.

THE LADY dressed in black who pass ed a Five dollar Counterfeit Bill on the James' Bank sesteday, in Ann-street, is requested to return a good bill drough the Post Office, addressed "Tribune Office," or she will be waited upon by a gentleman who will probably make provision for her during the winter at a certain place on the North River. MO PEDDLERS AND STATION

ERS. 2,000 groce Ever Point Leads, of first rate quality, for sale in lots of 50 groce, at less one-quarter the sall wholesale price, at 160 Nassau-street. 012 tf CEO. L. CURRY, late Periodical Agent Tis Broadway, will please call at this office to-day.

TRINGE, GIMPS AND CORDcomplete assoriment may be found at Geo. S. Sorer o. No. 66 Beaver-street.

OFFICE OF THE RAINBOW, a weekly Periodical, devoted to ODD FELLOWSHIP, ramoved 40 160 Nassau street, Second story, over the fribune Office. WATER-POWER TO LET, from

1 to 50 borse power, with suitable rooms, in the saw Mill at West Farms. Inquire of JOHN COPCUTT, 36 Washington-street. WATCH GLASSES.—The subscri-

ber offers for sale his stock of Lunette, Patent, Patent Flat, 6-mmc n Round, and Half Flat Watch Glasses, a convenient lots, at No. 8 John-street, up stairs.

JOHN GRAYDON. TOHN McCABE & CO.'S Intelligence Office, 99 Nassau-st. References-Hon. M. H. Gin. H. Brevort, Esq. W. Irving, Prof. Renwick. DOARD WANTED, by a gentleman and his wife, in a respectable private family, where we are but new boarders. Please address E. C. at the financial office, stating location and terms, which must be References given and required.

DOARD-68 Duane st.—There is nothing better, nothing cheaper. Call and see. of lm* THEAP INDIA RUBBER CLOTH, Axles, Springs, Hubs, Patent Leather, Band-Boxes, ir, ac., for sale very cheap at 272 Pearl-st. 014 im DIANO FORTES .- A superior quality

of French Grand Action (rosewood and manogany athe most fashionable and substantial style, of the handatte most fashionable and substantial style, of the handsmet wood in market, and are not surpassed, in joint o
most strength and beauty, by any in this city.

The above articles are just finished, and will be sold remakably low. The public are invited to call and examine
me stock of the subscriber. A. FINN, Manufacturer,
328 Washington, between Harrison and Jay-sts.

N. B.—All instruments warranted sound, perfect at d'urtible, and to stud all climates.

A written guananty of the same will be given to purchaserm old 2 weod.

A. FINN.

TPEXAS,-JONAS BUTLER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Galveston, Texas. Refers to Daniel Lord, Jr., E.g., ; John Anthon, E.g., ; Prescott Hall, Esq.; Griffen & Havens, Esqs.; Messrs, Posts & Main; R. C. Wetmore & Co.; J. V. Greenfield & Co.; Walsh & Mallory; W. M. Johnson & Sons. Mr. Buder will attend to Callections, Agencies, Land Ties, &c. Communications may be left at No. 20 John-street, or at No. 36 Gold-street, New-York. Letters directed to Teus must be postnge paid to the Lines, or they will not be forwarded by the Postmasters in Louisiana. au30eod2m TOHN O. SARGENT, Commissioner

of Bankruptcy, to take the proof of debts, claims, &c. is the District of Massachusetts within the Southern District New-York. Office No. 4 Wall-streat. s293taw4w* HATS! CHEAP HATS!—Three dol-lar Hats.—Just finished, the most splendid article peroffered to the public. Elegant short nap Moleskin flag, at the low price of \$3. Also an article at \$2.50, equal a durability and lustre to those commonly sold at \$1. 1800M, Practical Hatter, 146 Canal-street, one door above

SYSTEM OF CUTTING.—Important to Tailors.—Mr. H. SEGAR would respectfully call

the attention of the trade generally to his axillar system of atting garments, it being one that can ascertain points with hat degree of accuracy which he believes has never before hat regress accuracy which he between his live to some becarried at. The above system can be had of hisagent Ma.J. DUBOIS, 281 Broadway, where at all times the system with instructions, will be given. Investigation is soli

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS. Min-A lature Orthogonal, and Perspective Drawings; Working Brawings, Specifications, and Estimates for Churches, base and Private Buildings, will be made to order by R. A. SHELDEN, Architect, Mo. 2 Mercer, cor. Howard st. N. Y.

DREAD! BREAD!-Take notice that Sib. BREAD is all the rage at 325 Bowery, corner of wood street. Keep it going. 2½ lbs. sixpence. o29 lw.*

READ, BREAD, BREAD, BREAD. All who want a pure and good loaf of Bread can ob-su5 bs. for one skilling, or 4 bs. for 10 pence, at PAUL BROWN'S variety BAKERY, 366 Bowery, corner of lank drame, where variety of Cakes, Pies and Pasresequally cheap and good, having found by experience statements of the state of the tter than the slow shilling, be

HORSE KEEPING.—A few Horses tam be well accommodated for the winter on reasonable time, by a Former convenient to the city. Apply to oil, &c. No. 1 South-st, corner of Whitehall. OCKS! LOCKS!!-Wilson's Paten

Lever Locks and Latches are pronounced by good lages to be the best article for door lastenings ever offered the public; they are very durable and operate with great use without the possibility of ever getting out of order.—
Parlasers are invited to call and examine for themselves, for sie by SAMUEL NOYES, III Fulton-treet.

CLAZED HARDWARE PAPER .-Started HARDWARE

18 by 40 inches, 100 reams; 24 by 54 do., 100 reams; 25 by 30 dn., 50 reams. Fine Hanging Paper, 10,000 lbs., 20 inches wide, a superior article. Green Hanging Paper, 5,000 lbs., 20, 51, 33, 34 and 35 inches wide. 200 gross Bonnet Boards, blue and white. 40,000 lbs. Trunk Boards 10,000 Binder's Boards. All kinds Paper manufactured at the dozent parties and for sale by the shortest notice, and for sale by

12217 GAUNT & DERRICKSON, 159 South-st.

word, that an inght these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True!
Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know
what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My
heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was,
and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue
the same course for religi.

Ever gratefully yours,
THOMAS TURNER, 48 Anthony street. THO THE LOVERS of superior Black Tea!—Howqua's Mixture!—This extremely delictions as unparalleled Tea, so highly celebrated in China and Europe, just imported, is now for sale at the Canton Tea Company's General Tea Establishment, 121 Chatham-street, New York, in Chinese packages price 50 cts and \$1 each. City and County of New York, ss: I bereby certify that on this 26th day of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and hading been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true.

ROBT. H. MORRIS,

Mayor of the City of New-York.

SLATE ROOFS REPAIRED AND warranted tight. Also, Smokey Chimneys warranted to be made to draw. No cure no pay.

Dr. Costerns repaired and warranted tight.
Dr. Orders will be promptly attended to on application ders will be promptly attended to on application THOMAS SHERIDAN, Slater, 211 William-st.

of the case of Thomas Tyrner, and the effect of your Sarsa-parilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congre-gation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true. TREMENDOUS COMBINATION of the Locomotive and Boston Card Presses for Card Printing; also, for every description of Job Printing. The Smith Power Press, the superior Rust Press; also, the celecountry—which presses, for speed, beauty and execution of bork cannot be surpassed in the city. The location of this extensive establishment is at 115 John street, 31 do r from Pearl, where orders for Printing are executed at the shortest addie, and in a style equal to any thing yet preduced, by

N. B. Look well for No. H5 John st, near Pearl. 020 3t COCOONS. COCOONS.—The sub

or quarter of the product.

August 20, 1342.

DAVID L. SEYMOUR, Agent,
2022 3m State Prison, Mount Pleasant. WOODSCREWS .- 25,000 gross New England Screw Co.'s Brass and iron Wood Screws from 1 in. to 3 inches No. 20, for sa'e by the agent MITCHELL & WITHERELL, 94 John-st.

VEW-YORK DAILY TRIBU

OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET. BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1842.

WHOLE NO. 479.

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

Mr. Colby's Address.

TO A DISCERNING PUBLIC. The following is the Address of the Hon. H. G. Self-preservation is an inherent principle firmly seated in the heart of man. He alights upon the shores of Time the O. Colby of Massachusetts, delivered before the most belpless of all God's creatures, but as soon as Reason American Institute on Thursday evening at the rears her standard, he sees, and thinks, and encircles him-Tabernacle, at its Fifteenth Anniversary: self with objects of protection; being endowed with that Mr. President and Gentlemen of the American Institute most noble intellect which distinguishes him as the head of all. By his power mountains are leveled, rivers are turned from In the renowned Peninsula which Lord Byron so their course, the land is girt with iron-bound tracks, enabling justly and beautifully apostrophised, as the 'land him to fly, as it were, with the wings of the wind; the ocean sparkles beneath his feet as the gailant ship speeds on to some distant shore. But with all this delegated wisdom,

of lost gods, and God-like men," on the banks of the Alpheus and in view of the sea, at the return of every fifty-second month, a festival was celeman is helpless still; as the green foliage of nature is debrated, to the influence of which, all philosophers strayed by the autumnal frosts, so are men cut down by and historians have agreed in ascribing the comthe hand of disease. It walks abroad and we cannot stay mencement and rapid progress of Greece in civiliits progress; men fall by the wayside, and others mourn their loss. But as the history of mankind evinces a gradual zation and refinement. It is certain that the Olymmprovement, who will say that suffering and pain is to acpic games reached far back into the dubious light company us in all our walks of life. Among the many and of her early history, where fact and fancy hold a mportant discoveries of this generation is one recently andisputed empire, that they continued for more than nounced to the public, whose fame will be written as with a thousand years, and at last threw a sad and a sunbeam in the history of the past. SANDS'S SARSAPAbroken splender over the twilight of her waning RILLA stands forth alone, and by itsown works proclaims its glories. They were adapted to the character and power-that mute eloquence, so irresistibly affecting in the pursuits of an early and imperfectly civilized age Diseases have been cured by this invaluable medicine, such in all their forms of observance; and the undying as not furnished in the records of time. These things are attachment which the people entertained for them. not done in secret places or some ukknown town, but are tells us how deeply the love of such festivities is done in our public places and the highways. They are implanted in the nature of man. The Institution whose anniversary you have assembled here to healing virtues of this new preparation, and the facts unfolded, although gigantic, are as plain as the light of day; commemorate, is founded indeed upon the same and where is that High Priest of Envy that can gainsay unchanged human nature; but it tells, in its mode of observance, the whole story of the wondrous changes and improvements that time has effected in the condition, the tastes, and the pursuits of mankind. And if the celebration of games at Olympia, at long intervals, excited such an influ-Messrs Sands: Gent.—In the cholera summer of the year 1832, a disease first made its appearance on the end of my tongue, which continued to spread gradually for three years, during which time I was under the treatment of different paysicians without receiving any essential benefit. I was salivated until the flesh dropped from my gums. My tongue was scarified, frequently cauterized, slit lengthwise, and cut crosswise, until I was told that the only cure would be to cut my tongue off: t the root; but as it seemed uncertain whether this would put a stop to the ravages of such disease. I preferred to risk my life rather than submit to ential control upon the character and fortunes of a single ancient State, what results may we not expect from an Institution, assembling yearly, in the commercial capital of many mighty States; which draws together its citizens from its outmost borders, not to display their fleetness of foot or strength of limb, or to behold their display by others-but to witness the varied results of industry, from the workshop and the field-the improvements which the operation.

A scrofulous affection now commenced on my right cheek a little below the eye, and continuing inward soon attacked the bone, forming matter internally, which discharged in the mouth through an opening caused by the extraction of a tooth. The disease then seized upon the roof of the mouth, in the case of the content of the mouth, and soon destroying from the case. the year has effected in the mechanic arts-to awake an energetic spirit of emulation, to speed the progress of their country in prosperity, and the mouth through an opening caused by the extraction of a tooth. The disease then seized upon the roof of the mouth, just under the opening from the nose, and soon destroying the bone, continued its progress upward and backward into the bones of the nose, which it destroyed, together with the cartilages. A gathering then took place in my head, which discharged a thick fetid matter from the nose, which resembled soft bones or shells, as it came out in strings as large round as a goose-quill. Pieces of bone also dropped from my head into the mouth through the passage made by the disease in the upper jaw. The complaint now spread over the nose and enveloped both eyes, destroying the lower eye-lashes and stopping the opening from the eyes to the nose, which caused almost a continual flow of tears. At this time my smell and taste were both gone, my hearing nearly so, and my sight so much impaired as to render it impossible for me to distinguish an object at the distance of two feet. My memory also was so much affected that I could not retain any thing I heard said for five minutes; and my condition, if not wholly, was nearly that of idiocy. The disease occasionally appeared to be better, and then I looked toward death as the termination of my sufferings.

Hearing through the newspapers the remarkable cures of your Sarsaparilla, hope sprung up at est, and after your my case was coordinated beyond the reach of art. I resolved win an honorable fame by effecting some substantial and lasting good for their race. Nothing can adequately supply the advantages of free personal intercourse in promoting fraternal sentiments, nor the exhibition of models and products, and oral explanation in the mechanic arts and in agriculture-in diffusing useful information or stimulating industry. The benefits of such festive assemblies have not perished with the statues and altars of Olympia, and to you therefore, Ol people of Elis. who founded this Institution, and to whose guar dianship the preparations for its annual observance are committed, may the people of this country be ever ready to pay the debt of gratitude they owe you. May your territory be sacred to the arts of Hearing through the newspapers the remarkable cures of your sarsaparilla, hope sprung up at esh, and although my case was considered beyond the reach of art, I resolved to make one more effort to regain my health. At this period my means were exhausted in trying various medicines, and dying, as I was, by inches, it can be readily supposed with what feelings I looked toward reliel. It is now just six weeks since I crossed the threshold of your door, and was then an object from which the eye turned with pity and the senses with disgust. I was then a man who was broken down with stufering and disease, whose cup of misery was more than full. I looked upon the werld as dead to me; the past and future were both alike; but while memory proves true to her trust, and reason sits enthroned, so long will I cherish with heartfelt gratitude the benefit I have received (under the hlessing of Divine Providence) from the use of your Sarsaparilla. In two weeks from the time I began using the medicine, the internal pleers began to heal and new desh to form. This has continued until I am entirely cared and wholly so, from the use of your medicine. My feelings are such as I cannot desarise. I can scarcely realize that I am the suffering object of pity I was so short time ago. My appetite is good, I sleep natually, and for two weeks past I have been able to follow my trade (which is that of a shoemaker, almost as well as at any period of my life. Peace, and your people long enjoy the rewards of

their public spirit and generaus hospitality. On an occasion of such general interest and ex pectation, an older and abler man than myself might well distrust his ability to do it justice. And when I remember that my predecessors in this office have been the most distinguished men of our country, and that the speaker is regarded as of more importance than the speech, I fear that I must ask your utmost indulgence. They have not only set up a high standard of eloquence, which few can reach and none can hope to pass, but they have selected and exhausted the most pertinent and interesting topics of dis-course, and left to those who follow them the alternative of treading, passibus aquis, in their field of inquiry. To what subject, then, shall I in vite your attention for the hour that we are to pass together? I stand in the midst of a city distinguished for its accumulated WEALTH-which meets the eye in every direction and in every form-in its streets and the palaces that adorn them-in the princely mansions that look down from every hight or lift their turrets in every grove-in warehouses bursting with merchandize, and in a forest of masts that throng your shores. And I have seen, too, the products of human Labor, in endless variety-from every section of the Union-from the machine that unwinds the delicate thread of the silk-worm, to the gigantic enginery that tosses the planked and ironspiked ship like a plaything in the air-and before me see the representatives of each class coming up with religious solemnities, and with music and song to celebrate the Fifteenth Anniversary of their Union I invite you to consider, then, Wealth and Lubor,

and the relations between them. And this subject, at all times one of grave-and commanding importance, is specially so at this time and in this country, where errors the most pernicious in relation to it very extensively prevail. Many of our people have derived their ideas of the wealthy and the laboring classes, not from a fair and enlarged view of their condition in this country, but from what they have read and heard of them in the old world and in other times. The study of history, to which we are much addicted, is calculated to engender false ideas and strong prejudices upon this subject-and they are not a little strengthened by all the novels, which have so far taken a historical turn, that they profess to give a faithful delineation of men and manners. There is a passionate fondsess also for books of travels, and probably they have done much to deepen and refresh these false opinions; and, in short, many good men among us have formed their principles of conduct in reference to the facts which

they have thus learned. And yet the difference between the condition and relation of the two classes here and in the old world, is as wide as the ocean that separates us; but marked and palpable as it is, it is very generally disregarded. Public attention has, inof labor in this and in other countries; and the and Hardenburg! or that anything could induce vastly superior condition of the American laborer has been clearly demonstrated; but the causes and ties resulting from it, were secondary objects, and tinue as they were." They are the potent magiwere therefore but slightly considered. In order that we may understand their true condition here, and thus correct our prejudices, if need be, and adopt correct principles of thought and action, let us briefly inquire into the condition of the two classes in some of the European communities .-Let us examine things abroad, that we may obtain a clearer view of things at home.

It is obvious to remark, in the outset, that in almost every country and in every age, though there were diversities of operations, there was the same spirit-the story of the rich and the poor has always been, like the dreams of Pharaoh, different in form, but in result the same. It is a story written on every page of human history, in fire and blood, with unvarying distinctness and mournfulness. On the one side there have been oppression, profligacy and crime-on the other submission, vassalage and want; on the one side privileges-on the other exclusion from all privileges; on the one side a long catalogue of rights on the other a long catalogue of wrongs. And this is a strict history of half the ancient and mod-

ern states of the old world. Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number his matchless daring and intrepid courage to vindicate the rights of the people, that a consul could Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exporhe chosen without the ranks of the aristocracy.ation, by A. B. SANDS & CO. Druggists and Chemists Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers st, Vew-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. Sands, 79 and 100 Ful-on st.; D. Sands & Co. 77 Fast Broadway ward the laboring classes. Nor was it peculiar lies, and fifteen millions of persons, dependent on rious is the fact, that it has passed into a curren on st.; D. Sands & Co. 77 East Broadway, corner Market treet. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

nature, that a system so fraught with injustice and mischief could ever have been established among mankind-that a mere institution of man's device should be able to counteract the impulses of nature and bring the ardent longings, the vehement aspirations of man into such circumscription and confine, "that it would be intolerable even to a mill horse."

The downfall and dismemberment of the Roman Empire were followed by the establishment of other forms of government, under the names, but marked by the continuance of the same unnatural distinction between the rich and the poor. The feudal system-a complex and iron system of exaction and vassalage was established every where, by fire and sword, and became so strongly fastened upon every people, where it prevailed, that it has continued up to this time to shape and govern their customs, their laws and their institutions. The sole aim and end of the system was to establish a privileged order, among whom rich and magnificent domains were partitioned, and the inferior classes became their hewers of wood and drawers of water.

In no country in Europe were the effects of this system more manifest and disastrous than in France. The distinction between patrician and plebeian, between noble and base-born, was early established, and unhappily, this privilege descended to all the children, instead of being confined, as in England, to the eldest son. The consequence was a numerous nobility, a complete separation of the higher and lower orders, and the establishment of a wall of partition, which neither talent, energy nor success was able to pass. The greater portion of the land of the kingdom was in their hands; and instead of wondering, as we do, at the breaking out of the French Revolution, and the atrocities which marked its progress, it is rather to be marvelled at that it was so long delayed. It was nothing more than human nature asserting its long-lost rights-tortured humanity taking its range-the upheaving, from its lowest depths, of that mighty uncounted mass of men, whose hearts had been ulcerated by ages of oppression. Amidst blazing chateaux, France rung with the terrible gathering cry, "War to the pal-ace and peace to the cottage"—a cry which will sooner or later be sounded in every nation and kingdom where such an aristocracy can be found. The nobles of France received a solemn warning and fearful foretaste of the calamities that awaited them in the war of the Jacquerie. Far be it from

me to excuse or palliate the excesses of the French

Revolution-but that terrible tragedy was acted in

vain in the sight of Heaven, if men will not learn

the lessons which it teaches-that it was nothing

but man broke loose from oppression, coming forth

from den, cavern and hovel, the memory of a thou-

sand wrongs gathering around his heart, and as

never-dying revenge. In Russia there are but two classes-the noble and the serf who is bought and sold with the land. And in Poland the condition of the peasantry is still worse. A traveler remarks that he Germany. In Austria the nobles are proprietors of the soil, and the peasants are compellable to work every day for their masters except Sundays. In Hungary the nobles own the land and do no and to pay one-tenth of the products of their la-There are still reckoned, at the present day, one hundred and fifty thousand nobles in the ancient provinces of Podolia and Tolhynia, and almost the entire territory of those countries is concentrated in the hands of no more than fifty families. This single fact is quite sufficient to tell us all we their children, the wail of the sea-bird-that foredesire to know respecting the condition of the in-

ferior classes. changes which have taken place in the laws respecting working classes. Previous to the year 1806, the condition of the peasantry was that of villanage, with few exceptions.

They were attached to the property of their lords-obliged to give him their service without compensation, and incapable of holding property. They could not change their place of residence his children could not enter into other pursuits, nor his daughters marry without the consent of their superior. And none but a noble could purchase the estate of a noble. In addition to all this, the land of the nobles was exempt from taxation.

If this policy had been continued to this day Prussia would not have attained her present prosperity, power and eminence. It was prostrated not as in most other States, by the revolt of the people and a bloody revolution, but by the wise and judicious reform of one of the boldest, ablest, this country. soundest and most sagacious statesmen that ever sat in a European Cabinet, (Stein) By the laws of 1806 and 1307, which he proposed, the sale and purchase of land was thrown open to all alike, the relation of villanage was abolished forever, and the nobles were compelled to contribute like all other citizens to the public burthen in proportion to their means. Not content with the mere removal of refects. Would to God that the Metterniches of them to follow their illustrious example. Opposed to every species of Reform, progress and improvement, by their resistless influence "all things conliving thing, and fixed it in marble stillness. The have sprung into life and activity, and thus a uation has been born in a day.

Allow me to close this series of illustrations by reference to that country, with which our acperpetuation and continuance to her present legislation and policy. The extremes of wealth and paling contrast. We see, on the one hand, an hereditary nability-the law of primageniture, by which the eldest san succeeds to the titles and estates of his ancestors-the law of entail, by means of which vast estates are locked up and perpetuated in the hands of a single individual from generation to generation, and from age to age. Only one-sixth of the population of England In Republican Rome the people were divided are proprietors to the soil, and to the rights and from the first into two classes—the Patricians and interests of these proprietors every thing bends Plebeians—and it was not till Marius rose, with and gives way, as we may see in their corn laws; or to state the fact more accurately and in the on the fruits of the soil in Great Britain and Ireland, at this moment, probably do not amount to

to the Roman Empire. In Indostan, for ages their labor, subsist on the wages they receive, past and down to the present hour, the system Another writer remarks that, "in the road which has existed and still exists in its worst conceiva- the English laborer must travel, the Peor-House is ble form. And it is one of the mysteries of our the last stage on his way to the grave." To this I add the startling fact that the annual income of some noblemen amounts to at least \$300,000 .--This terrible system is sustained by the potent authority of law, by a close confederacy of those who are alone benefitted by its preservation, and by the whole influence of a strong government.-Should we feel a single emotion of surprise therefore, when we kear of riots, mobs, burnings, tumults, disturbances in this rich and fertile island The few cannot be thus exalted and privileged and protected, but at the experise of the many, and it s not to be wondered at that they should, in mere desperation, display their disquietude in acts of violence. As one illustration of the rigid tenacity with which they cling to the most odious laws, if they have the charm of antiquity, it may be mentioxed, that it was long the law of England, that the land of a person dying could not be taken from his heir to pay his simple contract debts, and that the persevering efforts of Sir Samuel Romilly to alter the law on this subject, were defeated again and again in the House of Lords. And the measure was carried at last only by an adroit legislative ruse de guerre; by a bill subjecting the lands of tradesmen to be thus taken, which passed without objection, and it was afterwards extended to other persons.

Such is a brief sketch of the condition of the two great classes into which society is divided, in some of the principal countries of the Old World. It requires but a slight knowledge of human nature to assure us that there neither is nor can be any genuine sympathy between them. And when I assert that "the former history of the world is chiefly occupied with the struggles of Freedom against Bondage, the efforts of Laborious Industry to emancipate itself from the yoke of Aristocratic Power," I employ only the language of a most enlightened and philosophic historian of the present day, Alison. What are the glittering pages of Livy, for the most part, but vivid records of bitter feuds between the Patricians and Plebeians-of tumults, insurrections, secessions, so violent that they were only appeased, at times, by the fact that the enemy were assaulting their gates?

Every country in Europe has been witness to frequent popular outbreaks, because of intolerable oppressions. France saw what desperate men would do in the war of the Jacquerie-and she felt, at a later day, that mighty wrongs were revenged by mighty crimes. In England, the much-ridiculed insurrection of Wat Tyler-in Germany, the war of the Peasantry under the gallant Philip Van only the legitimate result of an unnatural policy. Wherever such monstrous inequalities are created and fostered by law, there must in the nature of things be a deep-seated, irreconcileable hostility between the privileged and the unprivileged classes. It may be smothered, for a time, like volcanic firesthe oppressor fell beneath his stroke, lifting up the it may be kept down by the tremendous machinery exulting shout of long-baffled, long-delayed, but of courts and jails, by armies of police officers and regiments of horse guards, but the feeling exists and will speak out with startling distinctness whenever and wherever it finds opportunity. Imagine to yourselves an obscure citizen, who casts a stolen glance upon his starving wife and children, as he never saw a wheaten loaf in any part of North goes abroad to seek work-" the most pitiable spectacle under the sun"-meeting the coroneted chariot of some hereditary Noble, and his train attendantdistinguished for nothing but his wealth, his extravagance and his vices. He is gaunt with faminework, and pay no taxes: the laboring classes are his sinews are hardened by toil and exposure-his doomed to a whole eternity of bondage, and he bor to the church, and one-sixth to the landlord. mutters to himself, "His wealth and my poverty are the results of unjust laws." He is a ripe and ready instrument for revolution and mischief. And ten thousand such men are in the heart of every European kingdom, -and their ceaseless agitations are the unquiet heavings of the ocean-the cry of

tel the coming storm. It has given me no pleasure thus to speak of the Prussin has long been regarded as the model State in Europe, and her powerful and prosperous has it been done in a spirit of ostentatious pride, to condition is owing chiefly to the wise and judicious | which, it is said, we Americans are prone, but for the purpose of better understanding our own, by making a just comparison between them. But, as a philanthropist, it gives me no pain to foresee or foretell the mighty changes that await these ancient States-in the upward prayers of these enthralled millions. The overthrow of all these cruel and unnatural systems is among the things that we predestinated, and every year is bringing nearer the term of its accomplishment. Banner after banner is giving way, and those massive castles within which ancient privilege has entrenched itself, will yield at last to never-ceasing assault, like the doors of Reginald Front de Bout to the ponderous battle-axe of the unknown knight.

We turn, with joy, from this sad and dreary pic tute of human degradation and suffering to a country in which there is nothing antiquated, except the trees actual situation of the wealthy classes of society in

In most cases, colonists have carried with them the laws, the institutions, the usages, and the religion as well the language of the parent state;but our ancestors appear to have acted from first to last by the rule of contraries. It is scarcely possible to conceive a stronger contrast than we present in our form of government, and in all our lawand feelings, in regard to wealth, to our father land. strictions, the Government endeavored to stimulate It is a "counterfeit presentment of two brothers." industry and assure ambition, by prizes, and public The earliest efforts of Mr. Jefferson in Virginia exhibitions of manufactures of all kinds, which were directed to the abolition of entails and the have produced the most striking and beneficial ef- law of primogeniture, and there is not now, I be lieve, a solitary State in the Union, in which they Europe had the courage and the foresight of Stein are permitted to exist. A writer on real proper ty, who has collated the laws of all the States, remarks, "that it is the general, if not the universal policy of the law, to make the whole of a man's property liable for the payment of all his debts, both during his life and after his death." They cians of a darker age, whose spells arrested every are as uniform, too, in prohibiting the perpetuation of property in families by any other form or instrulatter have come into the world, and pronouncing ment. The general rule is that all restraints upon one magic word, a million of gigantic statues the alienation of property, that exceed the life of a person living and twenty-one years after, are utterly void. After death, the property which a man leaves is first appropriated to the payment of his debts and then distributed equally among his heirs. quaintance is most intimate, and whose institutions The unrighteous preference of males over females we best understand-our Father-land. Of all in the distribution of our estate, which prevails lands, it presents the most striking spectacle of elsewhere, has shared with us the fate of oth the unequal distribution of property. This ine- er relics of barbarism. The privilege of makquality owes its origin to the feudal system, but its ing wills and disposing of one's estate as he pleases, with some restrictions, still remains, and may it ever remain; but such is the influence of poverty are to be found in England in the most ap- public opinion, and so universal the diffusion of correct principles and feelings on this subject, that the instances are rare in which it has been attempted to make a grossly unequal distribution. Here there is no hereditary nobility-no transmission of titles-no acknowledged distinction of classes. These laws and customs have been in existence

among us for more than a hundred years, and have exerted their legitimate influence upon the people. And what have been their effects? The result, is, that though there have been estates in the hands of a single family that would make a dozen German kingdoms, they have nearly all diswords of Alison, the whole proprietors, who live appeared. Under such laws as ours, it is almost impossible that a fortune can remain in the same family for three generations: It is impossible that out its vast extent, it was one of iron rigor to-

proverb. So deep, pervading and certain is the effect of this system, that the most enthusiastic champion of perfect equality has been able to desire nothing beyond it, except the wild project of distributing all property, on the death of the owners, among the whole community. Our experience assures us, however, that the most princely fortunes revert to the common stock quite fast enough without any other contrivance than such laws as I have stated, and that great leveller, who comes sooner or later to all men, and places all on a perfeet equality.

There are instances, it is true, in this country, of enormous individual wealth-frequent instances of independent individual fortunes. But who are they that possess them, and whence did they derive them? From some old ancestors, who won broad lands and proud titles in the field of battle -or in the Senate-at the bar-or the countinghouse? If you look for such inherited fortunes as these, you will discover that they were long since dismembered—that with every revolution of the seasons they are diminishing -and in very few instances can one of their descendants call the reof tree of his father's house his own. No!-These are the fruits of individual industre, skill or enterprize. And you can seldom trace their history farther back than to find them commanding a trading sloop to the West Indies, purchasing fur in small quantities on the frontier, or selling excellent groceries at a first rate stand for business. They are self-made men-the architects of their own fortunes; and I yield a thousand fold more respect to such as they, than I can ever feel for one who owes his wealth and his standing in the world, to the mere accident of birth; and I feel too, when their names are uttered in the marts of commerce, and the country rings from side to side with the story of their success, that though we have no titles higher than that of Captain, which is given to the President-no others except those that glitter upon the azure folds of our national flag, that this is the country-not for the poor man-not for the rich man-but for MAN. A very important and striking feature in our po-

litical and social system, which is indeed the inevitable result of our institutions and laws, is, that there is no aristocracy among us-not even an aristocracy of wealth. An aristocracy cannot exist without peculiar and exclusive privileges and rights, recognised, sanctioned and upheld by law. There cannot be, in this country, even a confederacy or combination among the rich men to acquire peculiar privileges. They have none to defend. There is no clanship, no esprit du corps among them. They are not like the hereditary nobles of Europe, whose names are enrolled in a heraldic college set apart from the rest of mankind, designated by titles, marked by badges of honer, bound together by intermarriages, by a community of interests and of feelings, a distinct order in the State; nothing of all this, and they are as mutable besides as the motes that float in the summer air. Death is ever busily at work in dismembering all overgrown fortunes. Misfortunes, too-and, alas! they have rained thick and fast during the last twelve years-do their share in the ceaseless work of diffusion. The rich man of to-day is the poor man of to-morrow. And while from these causes, multitudes are passing Artavelte-in Spain, that of the Communeros were out, thousands are, in the land, passing into this charmed circle, for those who commenced life with no inheritance but poverty. If a line could be drawn between the two classes, at any given moment, and then five years pass away, I doubt whether the smaller portion could be recognized as the same. Hundreds on hundreds would be found to have changed places. And to speak of a clan of men thus constituted as an aristocracy, is as sound and sensible philosophy as to point to the insects of summer as emblems of eternity. The condition of the laboring classes in the

United States, which we are next to consider, is universally admitted to be better than in any other country in the world. They are already in that position which the laborers of other countries are struggling to attain. The rate of wages is incomparably higher than in any other country-the means of comfort, not to say wealth, more easily accessible. Owing to their vast numbers, and to compelled to repair all the bridges and highways. heart is seared by suffering he feels that he is the possession of all political rights, their influence in the Government is controlling and resistless, and all legislation is shaped in promotion of their interests rather than those of any other class. Without having examined the laws of all the States, which would be an Herculean task, I dare to affirm, that not a statute can be found in force, in any one of the States, which establishes or recognises any inequality of right or privilege between them and other persons; or if such a statute can be found, it is their fault that it remains upon the statute book a single year. They have but to speak the word and it is done-to command, and it is repealed. Nay, the universal sentiment among American statesmen is that the legislation and policy of the Government should be such as to lend aid and escouragement to the poorer classes, and leave the rich to take care of themselves. They have accordingly been extremely liberal in granting acts of incorporation, by which men of small means may combine and compete with the richest capitalists in any branch of industry. By the late Bankrupt Law of the United States, in case of insolvency, the wages of the laborer, up to a certain amount, are preferred and are to be paid-a wise and humane provision, which was borrowed from Massachusetts. With the laws of that State I profess to have some acquaintance, and in their general bearing and character I suppose them to be similar to those of other States. Aud I challenge any man to put of the primeval forest; and, in the first place, to the his finger upon a statute there, that gives to the man of a million one jot or tittle more of right or privilege than to the laborer that ploughs his field, or the needy knife-grinder, that spins his wheel

at his door. What magic words were those which have been for years upon the lips of statesmen, to which the People have responded, as deep calleth unto deep? Not the Protection of American Wealth, but the Protection of American Industry.' And what are all the Societies and Institutes, that are established in almost every State, and sustained at great expense, but the voluntary efforts of the People, who can afford it, to stimulate American Industry? This great and splendid Institution which I have the honor to address is itself a noble practical illustration of American policy. Here are the 'merchant princes,' the capitalists, nay, the very 'aristocrats' of New-York, giving freely of their time, of their influence, of their wealth, not to obtain special privileges for themselves, but to stimulate and encourage art and industry, and to spread through the length and breadth of the Union, broad cast, these improvements in agriculture and the arts, which skill, thus stimulated. has made. There is not a laboring man, in the most distant and sequestered nook of this farspreading country, who is not or may not be benefited by its patriotic efforts.

Yes, ye laborers, there is no land like yours. It yours to possess, to enjoy. Here is a fair field or all to labor, in whatsoever vocation they please, and the rewards of diligence are ample and secure. There is not an avenue to wealth or distinction which is closed-not a post unattainable. When I see an American youth, of whatever condition, not repining at the accident of a humble origin, not wasting his bright hours in idle regrets or envious murmurs, but fully awake to the felicities of his situation, girding up his loins to run the race set before him. I behold in him an image of that bold and manly spirit whom one of our poets has painted, bearing a banner in his hand, upon which was blazoned that proud and aspiring motto of this Empire State-so truly descriptive of her past history, so prophetic of her future destiny:

e destiny:

"The shades of Night were falling fast,
As through an Alpine Village passed
A Youth, who bore, mid snow and ice,
A banner with the strange device—
Exc EXCELSION

"Beware the Pine tree's withered branch!

Beware the awful avalanche!"
This was the Peasant's last Good-night,
A voice replied, far up the hight—
EXCELSION!"